

Used to take the part, and asked the
meant by insulting her, by the proposal
that she had already appeared in one old wo-
character, and that he knew no difference between
one old woman and another. She then peremptorily
declined the part, and it was done by some one else. When
she applied for her salary, she found that she was forfeited
all the rights the piece was played, and thirty pounds be-
sides, according to the articles. She then flew with in-
dignation to Price, and demanded another explanation.
He again replied: "You know you have entered upon that
line of business." "I only did it to oblige you, on account
of the Scottish dialect," answered the duped lady. "Scottish
dialect! I couldn't tell whether it was English, Scotch,
Irish, Welch, or Dutch, nor anybody else. I wish you
wouldn't baffle me now, I'm busy—I'm busy," said Price,
turning impatiently away. Mrs Davidson could stand no
more; but went back to the office in a passion, threw up
her engagement, and retired from the theatre in dis-
gust. Shortly after, Price returned to the office, chuckling
at the complete success of his villainous artifice, and tri-
umphantly asked if he had not succeeded capitally in get-
ting rid of her without breaking the engagement on his
part."
"Did he not do about everything?" I inquired.
"No; out of the management business, he was one of the
most honorable, liberal, and benevolent men in the world,
except where he had an antipathy. He was then an im-
placable enemy,—but also an unforgiving friend," con-
cluded the veteran.

BOSTON MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1837.

The Times.—We think, as we have before said, that
the crisis in the monetary system has passed; and that
henceforward the business concerns and the money con-
cerns of the community will be on the wending hand,
gradually, but steadily. We have been told that the great
English Bankers, who have done business with the Amer-
icans, in London and Liverpool, were under the accep-
tances on the first day of January, for £18,000,000 ster-
ling, or ninety millions of dollars; that they reduced those
liabilities in the month of January one-third; and that by
the first of May their whole liabilities would not exceed
£8,000,000, five millions of which would be due to the
Bank of England according to their arrangements. The
Bank of England and the English trading classes, who
live and thrive by their credit system, will find it for their
interest, and will be compelled by necessity, to sustain
the credit of these great bankers, and thus must tend to
restore and re-assure confidence here, in those houses con-
nected with the English trade. But the main relief will
come from causes at home, and from resources within our-
selves. There were eighteen millions of dollars transferred
from the Treasury to the State banks for distribution,
from Jan. 1st, to April 1st inclusive, in three months.
When the deposits were changed in 1833-4, the govern-
ment drew from the United States Bank 9,000,000 of
dollars in nine months, as the expenditures of the govern-
ment required those drafts. This, Mr Biddle said, caused
the pressure at that time, but this year double that sum
has been drawn in three months. This money will be
finding its way back to the sea-board, where it is due, and
where the great money operations are carried on, and will
relieve the pressure so much.

The great traders and bankers who have suspended
payments, are no longer money borrowers—they are out of
the market, and no longer increase the demand for money,
nor raise the rate of interest. Few new contracts are
made, and from the diminished prices of articles less
money is needed for the same operations than was required
six months ago. But what is of more importance, is the
wealth now in a constant state of production. Spring has
come upon us, and with it the busy hum of industry—not
the din and noise of speculation, but of production.
The fisheries are a great source of wealth; the southern
rivers have already yielded nearly hundred thousand dollars
worth of shad; fleets of vessels have departed for the
cod and mackerel fishery. People generally have little
idea of the value of our fisheries. We are told by an in-
telligent citizen of Gloucester, that the fishermen of that
thriving town, have already realized in cash this year,
more than thirty thousand dollars from the sales of the fresh
halibut they have taken. This is nearly fifty per cent.
more than that town receives for its portion of the surplus
revenue. Formerly those fishermen were glad to get a
cent, or at most two cents per pound for their fish, but now,
owing to the Providence and the other rail roads, these
fish are sent to New York and into the interior, and have
readily commanded from three to three and a half cents
per pound in Gloucester.

In two months from this time, the grain crop of the
Middle States, will be ready for harvesting. The farmers
are already making butter and cheese, and their dairies
are sources of wealth to them. Shearing time is near at
hand, and the wool clip is of immense value in this wide-
spread land. All these and many other resources are at
hand and springing up to relieve the public wants, and to
afford means to pay debts. If numerous bodies of men
are driven from manufacturing, cotton growing and specu-
lating, to grain growing, the raising of live animals, and
to the fisheries, it will be the better for the country.—
Every body out of employment, who can do it, should go
to cultivating the earth or to fishing. Labourers in New
England, who are discharged from manufactories and
other employments, should hire some land and plant it.
Let every man go steadily to work to earn as much as he
can; let him economize in their expenses—let every one
help his neighbor; let the community aid the banks,
and let the banks lend again all the aid in their power to
those who need it, and in a very few months all branches
of business will assume their wonted activity, and we shall
soon forget these hard times.

The (R. I.) Republican Herald of the 3d instant,
contained some very judicious remarks upon the Specie
Circular. It says that since November, 1836, specie has
accumulated in the vaults of the South and South West-
ern Banks, to the additional amount of about \$2,000,000.
Suppose the order should be rescinded, and that amount
drawn to the Eastern Cities, can any one tell us how far
it would go towards paying the debts due to Great Britain
from our merchants, amounting to more than \$500,000,
000, and their debts at home, some \$150,000,000, for
which they have, many of them, failed?

The writer in the New York Post urges the conven-
ing of Congress to repeal the Distribution Law. The
meeting of Congress would only make matters worse—add
fuel to the fire.

The Virginia Election.—The N. Y. Commercial
Advertiser thinks that the result is not very consoling to
the whiggies. The Globe of Monday, says:—"We give
the few election returns received from Virginia, and, as
far as they go, they show an accession to the strength of
the administration in every quarter. In Henrico, the
county in which Richmond is, one of the bitterest of the
whigs, who if we remember rightly, was put up by the
first panic, has lingered on only to be put down in the sec-
ond panic.

In Amherst, whence the editor of the Intelligencer last
week had a dreadful panic, ascribing the fall of tobacco,
&c. to the acts of the administration, and giving earnest
that the people would not endure such oppression, the de-
mocratic candidate has carried the election by a large
majority.
This is the seat of power of old Mr Garland, a federal-
ist, who for many years carried all before him there. In
Jefferson, late an opposition county, the friends of the ad-
ministration have elected a member. They have also had
a great gain of the popular vote in Fauquier. The county
was lost last year by more than one hundred votes; the
democrats were within fourteen votes of succeeding at the
present election. In Fairfax, for the first time, we be-
lieve, the democracy has succeeded. From these indica-
tions, we have no doubt that Virginia has, like Connecti-
cut and Rhode Island, taken up the new administration
with increased strength, and will give to the policy which
so gloriously triumphed under the auspices of the late
Chief Magistrate, a fresh impulse under those of the pres-
ent."

The New York Herald, a paper which denounces Mr
Van Buren in the severest terms, says—

"That set of charlatans whom the gallant editor of the
Courier & Enquirer baptized whigs, are determined by
clamour, misrepresentation, ignorance and in-irreconcilable
movements to create a deeper panic—to produce greater
distress—and to break, if they can, every solvent man yet
standing in the nation. Is it not astonishing that men per-
mit themselves to do such foolish things? For the purpose
of bolting up an assassin in his own vain opinions, we see
unfortunate men, ready in the excitement of the move-
ment, to rush into insurrection, revolution and a general
disorganization of society."

The Specie Circular.—The Courier & Enquirer con-
tinues to write whole columns of gross ignorance on this
subject. "We believe," says the wis-acre of that foolish
print, "that the Specie Circular is one of the main causes
of the present state of derangement."

We have already shown that the amount of specie in the
west—only 10 millions to \$50 millions of liabilities payable
on demand—is largely sufficient to sustain their banking sys-
tem. The incessant call made by certain prints for specie
from the west, must arise from a wish or a purpose to
break all the western banks. The Courier is too ignorant
to know the effect of its own cry. It is prompted by
charlatan financiers for their own purposes, without its
knowing the reason.

"Of all the miserable beings that infest society, the
croakers are the worst. If their predictions could accom-
plish any thing, ruin, starvation, and utter annihilation
would sweep over us and the whole world would go to the
devil. These pests are very busy at this time, prophesy-
ing war, pestilence and famine, when every one should be
keeping up his own and other's spirits—making every laud-
able exertion, and hoping for the best, instead of predict-
ing the worst."

United States Bank Stock is down to 110 in New York.
The Express of Wednesday afternoon says—"Stocks
have all fallen off again to-day, and stand below any point
they have stood at yet. Bank Stocks have generally fallen
more than any other, and the reason is, that holders
and purchasers fear that a great deal of bad paper may be
held by the Banks. Stocks are not, however, as true an
index of the state of the money market, as it is in regular
times. Moneyed men are afraid of Stocks, and every thing
else. Large sums are laying idle in bank, which in com-
mon times would be invested in stocks and in good notes.
The failure of a highly respectable Broker yesterday,
who was an extensive agent for redeeming the notes of var-
ious Eastern banks, we are happy to see, will not, in the
least degree, affect the credit of these banks. Public opi-
nion is given that the notes of these banks will be received
at the old rates."

The Evening Post remarks that "the news from Europe
has not produced any favorable effect on the money market.
A number of failures are reported.
We learn that the United States Bank has joined the
hard money party. The agency in this city would sell Bills
of Exchange for any thing but gold and silver."

"Our fellow-soldier of the Post gives no account of his
Military campaign on Tuesday, and we have not heard
whether he survived the shock of arms or not. He was
seen to rush into the hottest of the fight, inspired, no
doubt, as Daniel Webster was in his Niblo speech, with
the firm resolve, that 'the stone which is to lie on the
ground that shall cover me, shall not bear the name of a
son ungrateful to his country.'—Advocate.

Our Captains marched his brave fellows into the thick-
est of the fight, and they were all killed, except a few who
were saved to pay fines.

French Indemnification.—The Secretary of the Treas-
ury gives notice that the holders of certificates will be
paid the fifth instalment on the 10th instant, at the Com-
mercial Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.; Merchants' Bank,
Boston; Girard Bank, Philadelphia; Union Bank of
Maryland, at Baltimore; Bank of the Metropolis, Wash-
ington, D. C., or at the Bank of America at New York.

Suicide.—On Thursday last, Thomas Black, an old
and respectable inhabitant of Philadelphia, committed sui-
cide by hanging himself. He went to bed apparently in a
sound state of mind, although it had been observed for
some time previously that he was in a low and despond-
ing way.

The way to keep up people's spirits.—The New York
Star says—"We are not panic makers, and have struggled
hard to keep up the spirits and the credit of the people,
and keep down the circulation of bad news;" and con-
cludes by saying, "IT LOOKS BAD ENOUGH ALL
ROUND."

Washington.—The Franklin Print Company has re-
cently issued a large full-length portrait of Washington,
engraved by T. Kelly, from a copy by Savett of Stuart's
celebrated picture which hangs at Faneuil Hall. The
work is neatly done.

The Trial of Richard H. White, for burning the
Treasury Buildings, at Washington, resulted in a disagree-
ment of the jury on Monday. The jury were discharged
by the Court. This was the third trial. It is not proba-
ble the further prosecution of White will be abandoned.

Mr Edger Sir.—I write this just to let you know of these
skrape what I got into to day, as you know I am just from
the Bush and three miles I got down here along cum a ternal
feller an he axed my name I told him it was Hooker an
then he said as how he had worn me and I must tane I
told him I wont doot cause I belong to Vermont but he
said if I didnt heed Fine me 50.4 dollars and I was fume
enuf to let him skare me into it but he de darned to durne
ation if I Stan it an if youll advise me how to come thee pos-
sum on him he be yer humble Sarvent

Ichabod Hooker
Advice.—Go back to "Vermont."—Post.

Flour is selling in Cincinnati at six dollars per barrel.

POLICE COURT.

Manners and Customs of the Ethiopians, in Boston.—The dark,
but dignified Eli Caesar charged Francis Williams, a brother
blackee, with having "kicked him in the stomach region."
Caesar was on hold on the stand, as a man who bears the im-
mortal name of the "great Julius," ought to be, and told a
straightforward story, as follows:—About 10 o'clock in the
night, as he was coming down Belknap street, he observed
Williams, who was in company with Sam Felix, another son
of darkness, thundering away at his mother's door. Caesar de-
manded an explanation of the row de-dow, and Williams strip-
ped off his coat, turned up his sleeves, and squared off to give
the explanation in the most scientific style. In order to stir up
Caesar's bile a little, Williams commenced by kicking him in the
mid-riff—otherwise called the diaphragm, but most vulgarly
known by the metaphorical term of "bread-basket." Williams
confessed the noise, but not the kick, and called upon his friend
Felix to explain why he happened to call at Caesar's home, in the
night. So Felix swore and said—"Please your Honor, we
had been up at the fair, and did not know much what the clock
was, and there was no need of no fuss about this understanding,
as you will see, when I tell you just how the facts all was.
In the afternoon, that gentleman opposite—Mr Williams—and
I was going along to the fair, up South, when we meets this
here gentleman and his sister. So I introduces 'em to one an-
other, and all they shook hands, and seemed happy to be ac-
quainted. Just when we was agoin' to separate, Williams
axed Miss Caesar, if he might have the pleasure to call upon
her in the evening, after the fair. She said, 'O yes, as how it
would be much satisfaction to see him, at her mother's, any
time a 'most,' and begged he would not be too much cere-
monious." Well, then, when we had seen enough of the fair,
Williams said he would call upon Miss Caesar. I said I thought
it had got to be so late that it would not be genteel to call that
night, and so we had better put it off till next afternoon. 'O,'
says he, 'it's only eight o'clock. Let's go now.' You know I
promised to go, and when I give my word I consider it as good
as my bond. Well, when I minded that his honor was pledged,
I knew it was no use to dissent him, as he is reckoned a very
honorable gentleman, as we can find—so I went along with him,
and there when he knocked at the door, but I didn't see
anything like fighting."

Court.—Did you hear Williams threaten to strike Caesar?
Felix.—No.
Court.—Did you see him take off his coat?
Felix.—O, yes.
Court.—Why did he take it off?
Felix.—It might have been because he was warm.
Court.—Did you see Williams kick Caesar?
Felix.—No.
Court.—Did you see him kick at Caesar?
Felix.—No.
Court.—Did you see him raise his leg?
Felix.—Yes, but I didn't mind how he let his foot fly.
Court.—I suppose we have got all we can expect out of you,
and you may sit down, and Williams must pay a fine of \$5.00,
and costs, and take care he does not get into another such a
difficulty.

As Felix resumed his seat, "Jim" committed a constablen-
dum, upon his shuffling testimony, as follows:—

"Why is that witness like two first rate singers? Because he
is equi-culot."
Sly-talking.—John Robinson, James Higgin, Ira Andrews,
William Cochran, and James Titcomb having been to a wed-
ding, amused themselves while on their way home, between
two or three o'clock, by capsizing hand carts and crockery
crates. The Charles thought as how their air sort of actions
warrant quite right, and so took them all off to jail. Bound over
to keep the peace and not be guilty of any more noisy good hu-
mor for the space of two months.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—Juvenile Forgery.—A lad about
sixteen years of age, yesterday pleaded guilty to an indictment,
for forging the following check:—

"State Bank, Boston, March 22, 1837.
Pay to Mr 927 or Bearer,
Two hundred and four dollars 18 1/100.
To the Cashier, Benjamin Titcomb."

The lad was clerk for Mr Tilton. The check was extremely
well executed, and was at once paid when presented at the bank.
A strong effort was made to induce the Court to sentence the
prisoner to the House of Reformation; but his Honor considered
that the offence indicated that he was an adept in crime, and
he was also of opinion, that he had manifested a hardened dispo-
sition, whenever he had been brought into Court. Therefore
he was sent to the House of Correction for two years.

Charles White and Rebecca White, wife of said Charles, and
widow of one Grimes, not surely dead, and also wife of one
Platt, most surely alive, were indicted for keeping a disorderly
house in Meadist Alley. They were too candid to deny the
charge. Sentence postponed.

John Hoppin was indicted for neglecting to have two light-
ers, owned by him, weighed according to law. Did not con-
tend. Sentence postponed.

William Norton, for escaping from the House of Correction,
had an extra month tacked on to his former sentence, by
way of a founce.

We understand, that Mrs Lewis has been engaged at the
National, to dance and perform the round of characters, in
which she has been astonishing the Southrons, the past
season. Her success at the West has been immense.

It is estimated that fifty thousand shad were taken
in the nets on Saturday last, near Staten Island, New
York.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 1, 1837.
In conformity to a resolution of the Senate, passed
March 2, 1837, notice is hereby given that the receipts for
the month of March last, were, as near as can be ascer-
tained:

From Customs, \$1,997,303
From Lands, 1,228,663
LEVI WOODBURY,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

P. S. The above exhibit for each month during the
present recess of Congress, is the only one required to be
made by any existing law in respect to the receipts and
expenditures, or the deposits Banks. But as it may be
interesting to the community, the following state ments are
subjoined.

During the quarter ending the 31st of March, the whole
receipts from customs have been about \$5,015,826
Those from lands about 3,473,499
Those from miscellaneous sources, chiefly
interest from deposit banks, 280,000

Total, \$8,769,325

The whole expenditures during that quarter
have been about 7,409,731

Leaving an excess of receipts amounting to
about \$1,359,594

But during the month of April the receipts are believed
to have been considerably less than the expenditures,
though an accurate exhibit of them cannot be given till the
first of next month.

It is, however, ascertained from the Treasurer's running
account, that the whole amount of money applicable to
appropriations, and which is now in the Treasury and on
deposit in the banks and the Mint, is, after deducting
what has been and is to be paid to the States, only about
\$6,087,612.

Large Fire at Newark.—A fire broke out in West
Market street on Saturday night, and consumed a dwelling
house, four currying establishments, carriage making es-
tablishment, and harness factory.

The Daily Advertiser gives the following estimate of the
loss and insurance:—
Conrad Teese, leather store and currier, \$11,000, fully
insured. Jacobus and Uiter, curriers, \$1500. Stephen
Wade, \$1200, fully insured. Baldwin & Henderson,
\$5200. P. & J. Garrison, harness makers, \$1700. Es-
tate of Jabez Canfield, \$2000. G. Vanderwerken, car-
riage maker, was not insured, his policy having expired
within a few days. Loss estimated at \$1000.
At Baltimore.—A stable in the rear of the Western
Hotel, Howard street, was consumed on Sunday night, to-
gether with seven horses; several houses in the neigh-
borhood were also injured.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

MECHANICS' FAIR.—Notice to Mechanics, Arti-
sans, Manufacturers, &c.—The undersigned give notice that
the First Annual Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Me-
chanic Association will be held in the city of Boston in Sep-
tember next, commencing on Monday the 18th, and continuing
at three days.

The Association have placed at the disposal of the Board
of Managers, the sum of five thousand dollars, to enable them
to conduct the Fair upon a liberal scale, and to enable them to
be able to render satisfaction to all who may feel disposed to of-
fer articles for exhibition.
Models or Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of all
articles that may be deemed worthy of such distinction—and
the Managers intend that the strictest impartiality and fair-
ness shall be observed in the distribution of Premiums.

The Managers, in furtherance of the object they have in-
view, invite contributions of articles from every department
of industry—of choice specimens of American ingenuity and
skill—and valuable domestic manufactures, natural or arti-
ficial—the delicate and beautiful handwork of females—
useful labor-saving machines, implements of husbandry, and
new models of machinery, in all their varieties.

And the Managers will award a gold or silver medal, or a diploma,
to all articles that may be pronounced by the Judges worthy
of reward.

Articles intended for exhibition, must be delivered on or
before Wednesday, Sept. 13th.
At arrangements will be made to exhibit, in operation, any
working models that may be offered, which will render the
Exhibition useful and interesting, and the Managers respect-
fully invite contributions in this branch. A careful and com-
petent Superintendent will be appointed to take charge of all
models for this purpose.

Stephen Fairbanks, Joseph T. Buckingham, James Clark,
John Rayner, Henry V. Dutton, George Darracont,
William Adams, William S. Wells, Gardner Greenleaf,
Charles L. Honner, James Barry, Henry Bailey,
Joseph T. Dutton, Joseph Lewis, Ephraim Harrington,
Walter Frost, Thomas J. Shelton, John G. Rogers,
P. S. For any further information, address JAMES L. HO-
MER, Corresponding Secretary, Boston.
Boston, March 23, 1837.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—The mem-
bers of the Handel and Haydn Society are requested to meet
at their Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for
rehearsal with the Organ only. A punctual attendance is re-
quired. my5 J. HILL, BELCHER, Secy.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The
Directors are notified that their monthly meeting will be held
on TUESDAY next, the 9th day of May, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at
No 41 State street. J. G. M. THACHER, Secy.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—The
members of the W. L. I. are hereby notified to appear at the
Company's Room over Nos. 73 and 81 Cornhill, on FRIDAY
evening next, May 5th, at half past 7 o'clock, on business of
importance. Per order my4 JOHN KURTZ, Clerk.

MARRIED.
In this city by the Rev Dr Jenks, Mr Wm Jackson to Miss
Elizabeth B. Long.
Wednesday evening, by the Rev Mr Ide, Mr E. H. Wade to
Miss Eliza H. Devey.
Thursday, by the Rev Mr Wiley, Mr Stephen Mangin to Miss
Hannah E. Duff.

At Roxbury by the Rev Mr Putnam, Mr Jonathan Buffinton
to Miss Maria A. Churchill.
At Woburn by the Rev Mr Bennett Mr Eleazer F. Pool, Jr.
of Woburn, to Miss Almira Creech, of Newt n, and formerly
of Frelphort, Me.

DIED.
At Norton, April 24th Fidelia, wife of Mr David Knowles,
aged 27.
At New York, May 1st, Mrs Susan, widow of the late Col.
Thos. Barclay.
At Freedonia, New York, Dr L. W. Caryl, formerly of this
city.
At Fall River, on Wednesday last, Mrs Hannah wife of Mr
Noel Allen, 51.

IMPORTATIONS.
CALCUTTA. Ship Jessore—6286 bags saltpetre, 2343 do
ginger, 15 bales 40 lbs hides, 24 boxes gum myrrh, 1000 bbls
rattans, 16 boxes assa fetida, 203 bales muslin, 54 boxes ice dye,
24,450 goat bags, 170 bales do, 494 lbs twine, 78 bales chilies,
41 do gunny shins, 11 rolls carpeting 163 cans 13 boxes shellac,
314 chests indigo, 186 boxes 15 parcels silks, 1 roll straw car-
pets, 1 box shea, 1 pge camels hair shawls, 1 box cotton tow-
els, 29 boxes cottons.

TRINIDAD. Brig Cora—204 hhds 10 tea 7 bbls molasses,
15 tea 104 bbls honey, 2 bbls sugar, 20 doz pumpkins,
Brig Angeline—204 boxes white 102 do brown sugar, 125
esterapium leaf, 60 doz pumpkins.
MAYANZAS. Brig Agnes—387 hhds 14 tea 3 bbls molasses,
78 boxes indigo, 125 boxes 12 hhds sugar, 2 boxes mde.
XUMA. Sch Fisher Ames—2300 hhds salt.
DOUGLASS, NS. Sch Superior—80 tons plaster.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Friday, May 5.
Rises, Sun Sets, Moon, High Water.
h4 494 h7 03n h8 24m pm h9 00m

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1837.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.
ARRIVED.
Ship Elizabeth Bruce, Rogers, Liverpool 2d ult. On the 3d
of Tuskar, exchanged signals with ship South America, from
New York, bound in. Spoke, 38th, lat 42 40, lon 65, sch Indus-
try from Provincetown for Gd Banks; 80th, lat 42 50, lon 67 55,
sa ship Hericelle, hence for New Orleans.
At PANAMA, Brig Agnes—387 hhds 14 tea 3 bbls molasses,
78 boxes indigo, 125 boxes 12 hhds sugar, 2 boxes mde.
XUMA. Sch Fisher Ames—2300 hhds salt.
DOUGLASS, NS. Sch Superior—80 tons plaster.

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No date, lat 41 40, lon 65, ship Aqueduct, from London for
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Noel Allen, 51.

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